FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GDR CSCE DELEGATE VIEWS NEUTRAL-NONALIGNED DRAFT

LD261040 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Following the plenary meeting today of diplomats from the 35 signatory states of the CSCE Final Act, the follow-up to the Helsinki conference will be interrupted. A 3-week break is at hand, a break at a decisive point in the CSCE process. Guenter Leuschner spoke about this in Madrid with the head of the GDR delegation at the meeting, Ambassador Peter Steglich:

[Begin recording -- Leuschner] Comrade Ambassador, in the past week eight neutral and nonaligned states in Europe have put before the other participants in the conference a new, and as you say a last, proposal for a final document. How do you regard this initiative?

[Steglich] This step by the neutral and nonaligned states deserves a positive assessment. In our eyes it is a responsible attempt in what is probably the decisive stage of this meeting to point the way to a positive overall result. By this we understand a concluding document whose content would give a new impetus to European detente and to security in Europe. To be precise, that would be above all a decision on holding the conference that is striven for concerning trust, security-building measures, and disarmament in Europe, and also a decision on further steps to improve cooperation between the signatory states of the Helsinki Final Act. Our listeners may find it interesting that the neutral states also conceive of this conference on disarmament questions beginning this year.

The initiative by the neutral and nonaligned states is also important because it indicates that the time for a political decision on the outcome of this meeting has approached. The neutral states are not proceeding on the assumption that their draft is the basis for further protracted negotiations; they regard it unequivocally as the basis for an agreement.

Finally, it is significant that the authors of this document envisage that the meeting be concluded as quickly as possible, perhaps even by the end of April.

[Question] Now, in recent days the opinion has often been expressed that both the chance of success and the danger of failure of the conference have never been as great as they are at the moment. Do you share this view and what do you regard to be the justification for it?

[Answer] Statements of this type sometimes involve the danger of thinking in black or white terms. Nevertheless, I think that it does capture the essence of the matter. We have in fact in the shape of the neutral and nonaligned states' document the possibility of now finding the path to a breakthrough. Whoever really wants success in Madrid, which is to say whoever really wants to contribute to detente in a year of important decisions, now really has the opportunity to do so. It can be done and we should decide to do it.

Of course, we, the GDR and the other socialist states, have comments to make on the proposal made by the neutral states for the final document. We also see that some of our thoughts and proposals -- and not insignificant ones -- are not taken into account. But in the final analysis we must follow a path that leads to a balance of interests for all states participating here. However, we could also follow a path of delaying this meeting, and this would sooner or later lead to compromising it and beyond that to compromising the CSCE decision.

[Question] A 3-week Easter break is now beginning here which the socialist countries, considering the neutral countries intention to conclude the conference by the end of April, would have wished to be shorter. With what attitude will the socialist countries return to Madrid from the break?

[Answer] They will return from this break with a very constructive attitude and of course we will have to examine the document of the neutral and nonaligned states very intensively, but we can already say today that our efforts will be directed at ending this meeting in the shortest possible time, with a positive result, as I have already said, whereby we must clearly underline that a positive result of this meeting is unthinkable for us without the conference reaching agreement on questions of military detente in Europe. This remains a central problem for us, even though we will not ignore the other questions of the meeting. We act according to the Prague declaration of the states of the Warsaw Pact, and this remains our general line for the socialist countries' stance in the further course of this meeting [end recording]

HUNGARIANS IN ROMANIA SEND PROTEST TO CSCE

NC262109 Paris AFP in English 2049 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Madrid, March 26 (AFP) -- A document denouncing discrimination and cultural oppression against the two million-strong Hungarian minority in Romania has reached the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe here, conference sources reported. The document, claiming that the Magyars of Transylvania have become "almost second class citizens" and that their language is being suppressed, calls for the setting up of an international committee to examine its claims. Copies of the document, dated September 1982 "somewhere in Transylvania" have been distributed to delegates of all 35 countries represented at the conference (all of Europe except Albania, plus the United States and Canada).

Romanian and Hungarian delegates have refrained from commenting on the text, since it infringes the code of conduct between socialist countries, which prohibts public criticism of a sister country.

The conference is currently adjourned for three weeks for Easter.

According to reliable sources, the signatories of the document are the editors of a clandestine publication known as COUNTERPOINT which circulates in Transylvania.

Two high-ranking officials of the Hungarian Communist Party visited Bucharest at the end of last year in connection with the treatment of the Magyar minority in Romania.

REAGAN SPEECH SHOWS 'WARMONGERING POLICY'

AU241952 Tirana Domestic Service in Albania 1900 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] In a TV speech delivered yesterday, U.S. President Reagan spoke again in a warmongering tone. This time Reagan came out proposing a new missile system, asking the U.S. Congress to approve astronomical sums for military expenditures. According to the agencies, the current administration intends to increase next year's military budget by 10 percent. The U.S. President also declared publicly that the United States would continue to increase its military potential in rivalry with the Soviet social imperialists. This speech, too, shows clearly the thread running through the policy of U.S. imperialism, a warmongering policy aimed at achieving hegemony.

CSCE AGAIN POSTPONED AMID SUCCESSIVE FAILURES

AU271352 Tirana ATA in English 1015 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Tirana, March 27 ATA -- The reports from news agencies inform that the Madrid Conference on the so-called Security and Collaboration in Europe again put off its proceedings for April 19. As known, this conference has begun 2 years and a half ago upon the direct instigation of the two imperialist superpowers, the USA and the Soviet Union, and it has been suffering successive failures since its beginning. Now the sole preoccupation of its participants is to put an end to its proceedings without a shameful failure. Precisely this is also the aim of the successive proposals for variants of "solution" made by groups of different countries in their attempts to reach a "final draft-document". According to the news agencies, the proceedings of the conference were suspended and it was postponed as a result of the disagreements and great contradiction in views between the participants. AFP stressed some time ago that the "illusions of the participants in the conference are dying out".

This conference is postponed in the conditions of the aggravation of the tension in Europe as a result of the military activity and of the savage rivalry between the two imperialist superpowers.

NEW ENVOYS APPOINTED TO PRC, FRANCE, UN

AU231324 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2100 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] By decree of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Maxhun Peka has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of France, replacing Comrade Petraq Pojani, who has been appointed to another duty. Comrade Dhimiter Stamo has been appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of China, replacing Comrade Jonus Mersini.

New UN Delegate

AU271354 Tirana ATA in English 1000 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Tirana, March 27 (ATA) -- The permanent representative of the PSR of Albania at the United Nations Organisation, Justin Papajorgji, presented the credentials to the UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar on March 25, 1983. Attending the ceremony on the occasion were the assistant of the secretary general Emilio de Olivarez and others.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH UK

AU251955 Sofia BTA in English 1847 GMT 25 Mar 83

[By BTA correspondent]

[Text] London, March 25 -- The 11th session of the Bulgaro-British Joint Commission for Economic, Industrial and Techno-Scientific Cooperation was held here from March 21 to 25. The Bulgarian delegation, led by the deputy-minister of foreign trade Mr Georgi Pirimski, included heads and representatives of economic, scientific, and foreign trade corporations.

Mr Georgi Pirinski met the British undersecretary for commerce, Mr Peter Rees, the parliamentary undersecretary for foreign affiars, Mr Malcolm Rifkind, the president of the Council of Trade with Eastern Europe, Lord Shackleton, representatives of the Confederation of British Industry. Business meetings were held with the heads and the representatives of some of the biggest British companies in machinebuilding, electrical engineering, electronics, chemistry, etc.

The participants in the session were unanimous that, taking into consideration the dynamic development of the contacts between the economic and scientific organizations of the two countries, the possibilities for a further expansion of cooperation are particularly favourable. Discussed were, too, some concrete aspects of this cooperation in transport machinebuilding, the food industry, electronics and chemistry.

A protocol on bilateral cooperation in 1984 was signed today.

MIKULAS BENO, CPCZ DELEGATION TALK WITH LEADERS

Meeting With Atanasov

AU211517 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 21 Mar 83

[Text] On 21 March Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, met the delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee led by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary, which is visiting Bulgaria. Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the meeting, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Meeting With Lilov

AU231412 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1400 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Comrade Aleksandur Lilov has received a CPCZ Central Committee delegation led by Mikulas Beno, CPCZ Central Committee secretary. Jaroslav Hejna, CSSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the cordial and friendly talks.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU231918 Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Sofia, March 23 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State

Council, received Mr Mikulas Beno, secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, who is visiting the country at the head of a delegation of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

In a cordial and comradely atmosphere were reviewed issues pertaining to the further expansion and deepening of the relations of friendship and all-round cooperation between the two fraternal parties.

NEW LABOR, SOCIAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE FOUNDED

AU281103 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 26 March 1983 on pages 1 and 2 carries a 2,500-word report on a constituent meeting which took place on 25 March in Sofia, at which a new Committee on Labor and Social Affairs was established, 2,000 words of which describe the speech delivered at the meeting by Grisha Filipov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, entitled "On Decisively Improving Labor Management and Founding a Committee on Labor and Social Affairs."

In his speech Grisha Filipov is reported to have pointed out that "the labor system should not only affect a particular side of social labor, but the entire structure and elements of the labor activity and the entire chain of the social labor process." He cites as the main characteristic of the new system the fact that "it will secure the complete utilization of the nation's labor potential, will encompass the problems of labor and labor relations at all levels, and will be a democratic and not an administrative-bureaucratic system." It aims, he says, at "attracting the working people to labor management and labor relations, and including not only state organs but public organizations in its application." The new system, Filipov notes, will facilitate the "intellectualization of labor," will contribute to "better utilizing the labor resources by attracting them toward socially beneficial activity," and "will coordinate the scientific-research activity" in the country.

Further in his speech Filipov points out that the Commitee on Labor and Social Affairs will be elected at a national conference for a period of 5 years. "In order to ensure the broad participation of the working people and working collectives in labor management, at least 50 percent of the proposed members of the committee must be representatives of economic organizations, chairmen of economic councils and trade unions, scientists, specialists, frontrankers, and so forth." A subsequent system of okrug labor committees will be set up in the future, Filipov reportedly adds. "The main thing now," the report on Filipov's speech concludes, "is to overcome the existing discrepancy between the country's possibilities and their total utilization."

Committee Composition, Chairman

AU251953 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Excerpts] The participants in the Constituent Assembly adopted the regulations of the Committee for Labour and Social Affairs and determined its composition of 105 members. At its first session the committee elected a buro of 15. Georgi Evgeniev was elected chairman of the committee.

ZHIVKOV PRESENT AS THEATER NAMED FOR LYUDMILA

AU271827 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Excerpt] A public celebration took place on 27 March in Sofia on the occasion of naming Sofia's youth theater after Lyudmila Zhivkova. Comrade Todor Zhivkov and Lyudmila Zhivkova's children were dear guests at the celebration. Comrades Georgi Yordanov; Stoyan Mikhaylov; Chudomir Aleksandrov; Lyubomir Pavlov, BCP Central Committee Culture Department head; and Stanka Shopova, first secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee, also attended the celebration. Georgi Dzhagarov, deputy chairman of the State Council, read a decree on naming the youth theater after Lyudmila Zhivkova.

FURTHER ON VISIT OF USSR'S LEONID SMIRNOV

Received by Husak

LD281312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1100 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, today received in Prague Castle, Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who is visiting Czechoslovakia.

In a cordial and comradely talk they highly praised cooperation between the two countries, which is developing in the spirit of the conclusions adopted at sessions of party and government delegations from both fraternal countries and states last year.

They emphasized that the persistent efforts to constantly deepen and improve the links of mutual cooperation in all spheres is benefiting both Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union and, at the same time, contribute to the joint struggle of the socialist countries for socialism, social progress, and peace throughout the world in keeping with the conclusions of the Prague session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee.

Document on Joint Cooperation

LD291008 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Ladislav Gerle, deputy federal premier, and Leonid Smirnov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, signed a document summarizing the results of the deliberations on deepening economic and scientific-technological cooperation between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union, which ended in Prague today. The document notes that there are several possibilities, in particular, cooperation in engineering.

ETHIOPIAN ENERGY MINISTER ARRIVES 28 MAR

LD290515 Prague CTK in English 1654 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Prague -- Tekeze-Shoa Aytenfiso, Ethiopian minister of mines, energy, and water resources, arrived here today for a short working visit.

He was welcomed at the airport by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Bohumil Urban.

The Ethiopian representative will visit some power plants in Czechoslovakia and will be acquainted with the production of the Czechoslovak engineering concerns Skoda and Prvni Brnenska.

OFFICIAL ADDRESSES LISBON SOLIDARITY CONFERENCE

LD272303 Prague CTK in English 1815 GMT 27 Mar 83

[Text] Lisbon [no date as received] -- Czechoslovakia has been traditionally granting all-round help to the national liberation movements in the south of Africa, Miloslav Vacik, chairman of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia and deputy chairman of the Czech National Front Central Committee, stressed here today at the International Conference of Solidarity With the Front-Line States, for peace and national liberation in South Africa.

He assured the representatives of the front-line states and the national liberation movements of full support of the Czechoslovak public for their struggle against racial discrimination and apartheid in the South African Republic and for a just solution of the Namibian question in the spirit of the U.N. resolutions. He expressed support to the states suffering from the South African aggression and condemned the efforts of the South African Republic to destabilize the situation in the area in cooperation with the Western states. He informed the delegates that the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against the Nuclear War, which will also deal with the solidarity with the struggle of the nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America, will take place in Prague in June.

The Czechoslovak delegation distributed at the session a statement of the Czechoslovak Committee of Solidarity With the Nations of Africa and Asia concerning the detention of the Czechoslovak and Portuguese citizens by the anti-government organization UNITA [National Movement for the Total Liberation of Angola] in Angola, and appealed to the world public to take actions for freeing the detained people.

The Lisbon conference has obtained message from leading representatives of a number of states and international organizations, including Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak. Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, stressed that the kidnapping of Czechoslovak and Portuguese experts gives a new dimension to the collaboration of the Pretoria racist regime with anti-government elements in the African states. The purpose of the kidnapping is to foil the international humanitarian assistance granted to the African nations. The kidnapping is to force the neighbouring African states to refrain from its duty to support the liberation struggle in the south of Africa.

Mengistu Haile Mariam accused the Pretoria regime of trying to destabilize the African countries by the occupation of a part of the Angolan territory, training of mercenaries and traitors, and by sabotages in Mozambique and the Seychelles.

SVESTKA ATTENDS TEPLICE CITY PARTY CONFERENCE

LD261743 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] With Oldrich Svestka, CPCZ Central Committee Secretariat member in attendance, a city party conference is being held in Teplice today.

The delegates praised the good results in voluntary work, but also spoke about a number of shortcomings such as a delay in the construction of the Teplice town center. The (?district housing department) was also criticized for not always thoroughly dealing with the citizens' needs, especially in housing maintenance and repairs.

U.S.-SOUTH KOREA JOINT MILITARY EXERCISE SCORED

AU251442 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 83 p 6

[M.J. commentary: "GDR People Are in Solidarity at the Side of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK): 'Team Spirit-'83' -- a Large-Scale Provocation"]

[Text] South Korea is presently the scene of the most comprehensive aggressive maneuver ever to take place in this region. Squadrons of strategic B-52 bombers are flying missions "far behind the enemy's lines," men-of-war of the U.S. 7th Fleet are carrying out landing operations along with South Korean units. And to avoid any doubts as to whom the maneuvers are directed, espionage flights over DPRK territory have been intensified.

Under the name "Team Spirit-'83" over 210,000 soldiers equipped with the most modern American weapons, including 93,000 members of the U.S. Army, were called up. Their combat task includes air and sea raids as well as chemical warfare and the testing of other mass destruction means: The staff of the "combined field army" in Uidschongbu [name as published] has over 700 nuclear warheads stored in South Korea in this "war game," as the American news agency UPI openly calls it.

This playing with fire, clearly aimed at provocation and confrontation, has aggravated the situation in this region. In the DPRK the Central Committee of the fatherland unity front [as published] has expressly referred to the serious danger for peace on the Korean Peninsula and in the Far East.

While the DPRK is undertaking everything possible to solve the problems of the region with peaceful means, the Pentagon is zealously working to strengthen the military presence in this region of Asia. The corrupt puppet regime of South Korea, which has been found guilty of numerous crimes against human rights, is offering to help the global strategists implement their aims, as long as the decisions of the 30th UN Plenary Assembly on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and other peace-promoting measures are to be ignored and the fire in the Far East hotbeds of tension is to be fanned. It is characteristic that the U.S. secretary of state declared at the demarcation line at the beginning of the maneuver directed against the DPRK that military aid for the Seoul regime has been increased to $210 million this year. The aggressive character of the "Team Spirit-'83" test war, openly displayed, illustrates the nature of such a dangerous conspiracy.

Among peace forces throughout the world, the challenging demonstration of military power has produced deep concern and strong protests. The summit meeting of the non-aligned countries demanded that the UN decisions on the withdrawal of all foreign troops be preserved. At a conference of the International Liaison Committee for the peaceful reunification of Korea in Paris, the representatives demanded that the maneuver be immediately stopped.

As far as the GDR is concerned, it is in solidarity at the side of the DPRK, especially in view of the renewed, dangerous imperialist sword-rattling. The GDR people support the legitimate demands of the country which has already been destroyed once in a disastrous war staged by U.S. imperialism. The main thing is to do away with all hotbeds of tension, to implement the withdrawal of all U.S. troops in order to create a nuclear-free peace zone. The match must be finally stamped out.

GERSTNER DISCUSSES NATIONAL ECONOMIC QUESTIONS

DW281033 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT

[Dr Karl-Heinz Gerstner's weekly economic review]

[Excerpts] The sowing of summer grain is in full swing. In Neubrandenburg Bezirk an additional 6,000 hectares are being cultivated with grain. This tendency can be

observed everywhere. We do not want to fall short of the past year's record harvest. Though much may change in spring cultivation due to weather conditions, this was a good start for the year. There are spring activities in our house and allotment gardens, too. Last week the tree nurseries started with the spring sales in shrubs, conifers, fruit trees and roses. There is a tremendous rush because gardens actually are playing an important part in our life.

In industrial enterprises, dear listeners, rapid rationalization processes are under way which are to enhance labor productivity. On Tuesday (22 March) the Central Executive Board of the Industrial Trade Union Metals discussed in Berlin how these processes can be promoted. Reinhard Sommer, the chairman of the Industrial Trade Union Metals, said: At present, life in the enterprises is very colorful and manifold. Cooperation relations with the suppliers and with the purchasers of production must be thought over and regulated anew. Problems of the shift cycle and working time, of leisure time and of material stimulation on wages and bonuses must be solved. Workers must be included in clarifying these problems, which can have far-reaching effects on the lives of metal workers; there is no room for bureaucracy and regimentation.

What matters in the three-shift work, my listeners, is to augment utilization of the machinery of our metal industry from an average of 15 hours to at least 16 and 17 hours. What is at stake in this respect is not to systematically increase the number of people working in a shift. Rather the question must be raised as to whether and where it is sensible. What is the overall benefit of the shift and what does it cost the national economy?

The Central Executive Board meeting of the metals industrial-trade union also discussed times of stoppages. In some combines -- for instance in the radio and television combine and in the electric machinery combine, Dresden -- production opportunities are lost through absence without valid excuse. Such behavior, my listeners, doesn't suit the circumstances at all. There is more and more discussion in the enterprises with those colleagues who are absent without excuse.

Last week the chemistry industrial trade union also held a meeting of its Central Executive Board. In this meeting production comparison played a great role. This is not a new subject. If one LPG is harvesting less than the neighboring LPG with the same soil and weather conditions, if in the field of housing construction one assembly line of prefabricated parts requires more time for building an apartment than the assembly line around the corner, then this is a loss for the national economy that cannot be accepted. This is where the reserves lie that must be opened up.

The consultation of the combines' general directors has declared the production comparison a constant working method. What matters in this respect is not general comparisons of figures and facts, which are not always comparable, but concrete working processes, comparable working processes, as for instance coke consumption of the individual carbide ovens at Buna. This production comparison recently has been extended to the crews of carbide ovens at Piesteritz and it turned out the Piesteritz workers are far ahead of the Buna collectives. The causes will certainly be clarified now. Achievement of best results must be made feasible.

USSR AGRICULTURE COOPERATION PARLEY ENDS

LD261836 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 25 (MTI) -- A Hungarian-Soviet conference on agricultural production during which papers were heard on the current position of CEMA cooperation in agriculture and on the possibilities of expanding integration and on the effects world economy exerts on the respective agricultural development of the two countries, ended Friday in Budapest. There was a general agreement that there are untapped possibilities in many fields such as a more widespread application of Hungarian industrial production systems in the Soviet Union, the production of farm equipment, the exchange of component part and the development of various technologies. It is possible for Hungarian experts to more intensively participate in the development of the Soviet agricultural infrastructure.

Vladimir Nikolayevich Bazovskiy, Soviet ambassador to Hungary, gave a reception on the occasion of the conference. Present were Jozsef Marjai, Hungarian deputy prime minister, and Laszlo Ballai, head of the Department of Economic Policy at the HSWP Central Committee.

GASPAR SEES OFF SHALAYEV, AUCCTU DELEGATION

LD262021 Budapest MTI in English 1703 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 26 (MTI) -- The Soviet trade union delegation which visited Hungary under Stepan Shalayev, president of the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions, left Budapest today. The delegation was seen off at Ferihegy airport by Sandor Gaspar, secretary general of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT), and members of the SZOT Secretriat.

CPCZ'S FOJTIK ARRIVES ON FRIENDSHIP VISIT

LD231612 Budapest MTI in English 1018 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Budapest, March 22 (MTI) -- Jan Fojtik, alternate member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and secretary of the Central Committee, arrived in Budapest Tuesday for a brief friendship visit on the invitation of the HSWP Central Committee. He is accompanied by Ludovit Pezlar, member of the Presidium of the Slovak Communist Party Central Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, and Martin Vlcek, member of staff of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

At Budapest airport the Czechoslovak visitors were met by Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee [as received] and secretary of the Central Committee.

Talks with Kadar, Aczel, Ovari

LD232323 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 23 Mar 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received Czechoslovak politicians. The first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee had talks with Jan Fojtik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and with Ludovit Pezlar, secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The Czechoslovak guests took part in a 2-day friendly visit in our country. They discussed the opportunities for developing ideological cooperation with MSZMP Central Committee secretaries Gyorgy Aczel and Miklos Ovari. They agreed in the statement that the realization of the principles of the Leninist nationality policy is conducive to building socialism in the two neighboring socialist countries.

OBODOWSKI QUERIED ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION, DEBTS

LD280042 Warsaw PAP in English 1715 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 March -- Poland's economic cooperation with other countries, as stipulated by the three-year plan, came up for review by Vice-Premier and Chairman of the Government Planning Commission Janusz Obodowski in an interview for PAP. Excerpts:

The draft plan envisages that the percentage of exports in the produce national income will go up from 21.8 percent in 1980 to about 23.4 percent in 1985. In fixed prices, exports are due to rise (?by) about 18 percent as compared with 1982.

It is assumed that the share of socialist countries in total Polish turnovers in 1985 will amount to about 65 percent. There are real chances, however, to raise this volume.

At present we must be prepared for grave consequences of the [word indistinct] of political tensions, including restrictions against Poland, [word indistinct] against socialist countries by some Western countries, and particularly the Washington administration. This overlaps with economic difficulties in Western countries.

Amid such circumstances prospects to develop our economic cooperation with other countries may be primarily connected with expansion of comprehensive relations with socialist states, this is the aim of the adopted economic strategy. [Word indistinct] greatest share in those turnovers will be provided by the Soviet Union similarly as in the past years.

According to the plan, in the years 1983-85, in spite of the rapid growth of our exports to the USSR, we still will not be able to balance off imports from that country. Increasing the supplies of raw and intermediate materials, the Soviet Union agreed to give credit for financing the negative balance.

We can also see great possibilities in developing economic cooperation with the remaining socialist countries, and especially with our other closest neighbours.

We do not hide that we need increased exports to Western markets to overcome the barrier of payments which limits our import possibilities, and as a result, to increase production. We also know that we cannot expect any broader cooperation with capitalist countries. We were billed for everything, even excessively. Poland may burden her earnings from exports with a definite percentage to service foreign debts. We cannot consent, however, and no government would do this, to make the amount of repayments paralyse her economy, undermine the bases of national existence.

We are making the things clear. Every growth of exports to creditor countries means greater repayments of debts. This growth, then, should be an object of interest for our creditors. It is in their interest to make this growth possible for us and not to hamper it.

USSR AMBASSADOR VISITS WROCLAW, HOLDS MEETINGS

LD250051 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov has been visiting Wroclaw. Together with Tadeusz Porebski, he went to the Jelcz motor works. The guest showed an interest in the enterprise's production situation and in the work force's working and living conditions. The Jelcz plant supplies workshop trucks to the Soviet Union.
Over the past 10 years about 3,000 vehicles have been sold to Soviet customers. After the recent period, cooperation between motor works in the USSR and Jelcz is to become closer.

Last year Jelcz bought 7,000 Soviet tires; further deliveries of tires are envisaged for this year, as well as additional parts. These matters and particularly further tightening of economic cooperation between the motor industries of both countries were discussed at a meeting of the works aktiv at Jelcz with Ambassador Aristov, who stressed that not all possibilities in this sphere have been exploited.

Further Report

LD280833 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1605 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] On the second day of his visit to Wroclaw, Boris Aristov, USSR ambassador to Poland, together with the members of the delegation accompanying him, laid wreaths at the Krzyki District cemetery where officers of the Soviet Army are buried. The visitors then proceeded to (Siechnica), where they visited an establishment belonging to the Wroclaw horticultural combine, and met with the socioeconomic aktiv of the combine. At noon, the USSR ambassador was hosted at the lower Silesian Unitra-Dolam electronic factory. After looking at the production sections, Boris Aristov met representatives of the work force, management, and sociopolitical organizations of the factory. To wind up the 2-day visit, a meeting was held in the building of the voivodship PZPR committee between the political aktiv of Wroclaw and the ambassador. Taking part in the meetings were representatives of the political and administrative authorities of the town and voivodship of Wroclaw, headed by Tadeusz Porebski, member of the Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the voivodship PZPR committee in Wroclaw, and Ivan (Tkachenko), consul general of the USSR in Poznan.

JARUZELSKI, MARGOT HONECKER DISCUSS EDUCATION

LD290027 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, who is visiting Poland at the invitation of Boleslaw Faron, minister for education and upbringing.

Trends in the development of cooperation between the two countries in the sphere of education, including programs of education through work and matters connected with vacation recreation for children and young people were discussed. The chairman of the Council of Ministers, referring to the recently signed agreement between Poland and the GDR on the widespread vacation recreation of children and young people from Poland in the GDR and from the GDR in Poland this year, stressed the significance which this will have for deepening the ties of friendship between the communities and the youth of both countries and for enhancing the cooperation between the Socialist Youth Unions in Poland and the Free German Youth in the GDR.

Margot Honecker, GDR education minister, met today with the leadership of the Education and Upbringing Ministry. Its head, Boleslaw Faron, reported on the most important work aimed at improving the conditions for a start in life and profession for the young and measures serving the implementation of the educational needs and aspirations of the citizens.

GLEMP INTERVIEW URGES CALM PRIOR TO POPE'S VISIT

LD282306 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] The 26 March issue of the Italian weekly IL SABBATO carries an extensive interview with Cardinal Jozef Glemp, primate of Poland, on the situation in Poland and the approaching visit by Pope John Paul II.

Replying to a question as to whether his appeals for dialogue have yielded positive fruit, the Polish primate answered:

The relative calm which we are enjoying at this moment, and which may lead to a more permanent calm, is -- as I think -- precisely the result of dialogue. Another result of this dialogue is the decision to invite the holy father to Poland.

Cardinal Glemp said that possible demonstrations and incidents would only create difficulties in implementing this decision.

I hope, however, and I believe, said the Polish primate, that such demonstrations and incidents will not occur. Catholics in Poland and the entire community are awaiting the arrival of the pope. Demonstrations and protests at the present moment would damage this climate of expectation. They would be artificial initiatives, not shared by the community.

Cardinal Glemp said that the pope had been invited by 16 Polish towns, and that he understands that he cannot visit them all.

SYRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION'S ACTIVITIES REPORTED

LD261210 Warsaw PAP in English 1105 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 25 March -- A Syrian military delegation headed by Political Orientation Command Chief General Jalal al-Juhani [spelling of name as received] visited Poland from March 22 to 25 at the invitation of the Polish Army's Central Political Command Chief, General Jozef Baryla.

On Friday the delegation was received by Political Bureau member and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Czyrek. In a friendly talk they exchanged views on relations between the Polish United Workers' Party and the Arab Socialist Renaissance [Ba'th) Party as well as discussing some aspects of the political and military situation in the Middle East region.

On the same day, the delegation met with PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, deputy national defence minister, Chief of General Staff General Florian Siwicki and General Jozef Baryla, who told the Syrian guests about the participation of Polish soldiers in the life of the country.

The Syrian military delegation also met with the leadership of the Polish Army's Central Political Command. During a talk held in a cordial atmosphere, the sides reviewed current issues of the party and political work in the two countries' armed forces.

The Syrian delegation visited the Warsaw Military District, a testing site of the Warsaw Kosciuszko Mechanized Division, the Krasicki Air Force Academy in Deblin, the Dzierzynski Political Military Academy and the Dabrowski Technical Military Academy.

During a visit to the Baltic city of Gdansk, the Syrian delegation was received by PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, PUWP Voivodship Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Bejger. The delegation also paid a call on the Polish rocket destroyer Warszawa.

WALESA HOLDS TALKS WITH ILO REPRESENTATIVE

NC281918 Paris AFP in English 1904 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw, March 28 (AFP) -- Lech Walesa had a two-hour meeting today with a representative of the Geneva-based International Labor Organisation (ILO), a spokesman for the leader of the banned Solidarity organisation said in a telephone conversation from Gdansk.

The ILO representative, Gunther Engelmeier, a leader of the Austrian Christian trade unions, came to Poland to learn Mr Walesa's views on the situation in Poland, particularly concerning trade unions. According to the spokesman, Mr Walesa told Mr Engelmeier that he considered the new official unions were indifferent toward the plight of workers fired or imprisoned as Solidarity activists.

The ILO Secretariat has given Poland until next April 15 to agree to a visit from a delegation to verify that Poland is conforming to the international labor conventions that it has signed.

GROUP OF SOLIDARITY, STUDENT ACTIVISTS ARRESTED

LD281844 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Yesterday the security service of the Warsaw Command Civil Militia uncovered and detained an organized group of persons made up of activists of the former NSZZ Solidarity and the former Independent Union of Students who wrote, printed and distributed antistate publications. The group also planned to organize other actions aimed against public order.

During the search highly efficient printing machinery produced in West Germany and about 2,000 matrices [words indistinct] of Belgian and Danish production, 100 matrices with ready-made text for production of antistate publications, over 1 ton of paper, printing ink and considerable amounts of illegal publications were discovered. The Voivodship Prosecutor's Office in Warsaw has initiated an investigation in this case, arresting nine persons. It is worth mentioning that those arrested include two owners of private workshops, one fox breeder and two unemployed persons. They also produced religious pictures for gain. The financial organs which oversee the crafts sector will apply tax and disciplinary sanctions against the craftsmen who made their workshops available for antistate activity and produced religious items for gain without a permit.

SOLIDARITY PRESIDIUM MEMBER KONARSKI SURRENDERS

LD281821 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Today Andrzej Konarski, member of the former NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium and of the former Presidium of the Regional Board of Lower Silesia and the chairman of the former factory commission of the Pafawag railcars factory gave himself up at the voivodship civil militia headquarters in Wroclaw. He had been in hiding since 13 December 1981. After the imposition of martial law he was one of the organizers of the All-Polish Strike Committee based at the Lenin shipyard in Gdansk and also of other conspiratorial groups. In view of his leading functions in the central echelons of the union, he was referred to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Lieutenant General Czeslaw Kiszczak, the minister, received him. He was released after a talk.

Konarski Interview

LD282008 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Interview with Andrej Konarski, member of the former NSZZ Solidarity National Commission Presidium and of the former Presidium of the Lower Silesia regional board of Solidarity; by unidentified reporter; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Konarski] It was not the most pleasant experience in life, but I think that every day was enriched with a new experience. The situation also kept changing. So, simply, that was my decision.

I think that the main reason for my decision was simply the changing situation, changing reality. One must get used to it. Not everything toward which we strove yesterday can be achieved by different ways today, I think, not by conspiratorial activity but by open activity. I think that every man [words indistinct].

[Interviewer] What does it mean to try a different method, to try a different way to achieve the same objective, or to try a different way within the framework of the legal order in force?

[Answer] This depends on what you understand by the word the same. Everybody has a different outlook. It seems to me that many difficult matters remain and that there are still problems unresolved. These problems can be resolved within the framework of the legal order. After the speech by General Kiszczak to the Sejm, and after other decisions [words indistinct] I think that on the whole it had a breakthrough influence.

[Question] How did you find yourself in Warsaw?

[Answer] I reported this morning to the voivodship commander in Wroclaw, and after a short conversation the decision was made to take me to Warsaw to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. Here I was received by General Kiszczak, and we talked.

[Question] May we ask what about?

[Answer] Mainly about today's situation, about certain matters, a little about my personal life and plans for the future.

[Question] Was the minister interested in your conspiratorial activity?

[Answer] No, we did not discuss this subject, and I think that was right for it seems to me that the future is more important than the past.

[Question] Are you saying that to me at the moment, or are you also saying this to some extent to your colleagues who have remained in conspiratorial activity?

[Answer] I believe that everyone should make his own decision. That is why I agree with my own decision, and I think that in the future my colleagues (?and) others will, too. If one takes a realistic view of the development of the situation, other similar decisions are going to be taken.

[Question] What do you intend to do now?

[Answer] The main thing is to get home as fast as possible. I am going to be dropped off at home, just as I came here, by car, and I think I shall soon be seeing my wife and child.

GOVERNMENT NOTES IMPROVED FOOD SUPPLY SITUATION

LD251937 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Excerpt] The Government Presidium has assessed positively the actions that have had a calming effect in the food market. Milk and dairy products, vegetables, fruit and fruit products, cereal products, eggs, and beverages are in good supply. There is no shortage of butter. There is a gradual but consistent departure from rationing. From an assessment of the income of the population and of the supplies of goods it emerges that there will continue to be difficulties in establishing equilibrium in the market. Many industrial goods are in short supply, including textile articles, mechanical equipment for households, and building materials.

Bearing in mind the critical remarks of the public on the subject of barter sales [sprzedaz wymienna] by work enterprises, the Government Presidium is imposing a ban on practices of this kind. Only sales of industrial goods in the work enterprises will be permitted, at markets organized by trade.

The Government Presidium has decided to maintain the system of allowing the exchange of meat ration coupons for sugar, of which many customers avail themselves.

AFP SURVEYS 'TOPSY-TURVY' CONSUMER MARKET

NC261916 Paris AFP in English 1912 GMT 26 Mar 83

[By Claudine Canetti]

[Text] Warsaw, March 26 (AFP) -- Polish consumers are having to cope with a topsy-turvy market in which some people are unable to buy even the food their ration cards allow them, while others have vast sums of useless money with which they can find nothing to buy. Rampant inflation has whisked the price of many basic foods -- meat, animal fats, sugar, cereal and rice -- beyond the reach of an average pocket. But at the same time, peasant farmers known as "market princes", who make money by selling their goods, drive luxury cars but cannot always buy the clothes or raw materials they need.

Food prices in shops are astonishingly inconsistent. In one small market here, patronised admittedly by the priviliged of the regime, pale-looking tomatoes were on sale at 2,400 zlotys (about 28 dollars) a kilo (2.2 lbs) -- equivalent to one-fifth of an average monthly salary. But on nearby shelves, pears, chicory and mushrooms were selling at 260 zlotys (3 dollars) a kilo, eggs at 16 zlotys (18 cents) each, radishes at 45 zlotys (about 50 cents) for ten and cucumbers at 600 zlotys (7 dollars) a kilo.

Indeed, there are people prepared to buy food at these prices, grumbling but buying just the same. And the purchasers are not just top officials or foreign diplomats, but ordinary people who make considerable sacrifices for a once a week splurge on a few simple vegetables.

Most recently, the aggrieved peasant farmers have been getting the bulk of the publicity. Some appeared on television asking: "Why sell our corn to the state since with the money we get we cannot even buy furniture and building materials which only privileged officials can obtain?"

The problem in Poland is evidently not a shortage of money but its even distribution. The government puts inflationary excess at about 500 billion zlotys (5.9 billion dollars) of circulating cash. But some economists claim that this excess is in fact in the hands of about ten percent of the population.

The government's anti-inflation plan unveiled this week includes heavier taxation for higher wage-earners, increased taxes on luxury goods such as big cars, second homes, colour televisions, foreign holidays and an attempt to control the income of private producers.

Meanwhile, inflation continues to play havoc with everyday life. How much? is by no means an unnecessary question when buying a packet of cigarettes marked 17 zlotys. The packet now costs 60 zlotys following the last price hike of March 1. Consulting a doctor privately or even one belonging to a cooperative cost 70 zlotys recently, but now costs 200. And the price went up without warning.

On the other hand, the endless queues in the streets have been considerably reduced except at shops selling furniture, material for clothes and industrial goods.

But the stop-start nature of the market continues. Washing powder, for example, which was strictly rationed until February, and which the Polish brought back in bucketfulls from abroad, is now flooding the market and there are no longer any takers.

PRON COMMITTEE DEBATES DRAFT DECLARATION

LD290105 Warsaw PAP in English 2030 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Warsaw 28 March -- Today's meeting of the Programmatic Committee of the Provisional National Council of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] reviewed opinions voiced in the course of public debate on the draft declaration of the movement, with a view to drafting a new, corrected version to be submitted for approval to the approaching congress of PRON scheduled for May.

The to-date discussion revealed two differeing views on the desired character of the movement, one preferring it [word indistinct] loose format, a kind of a platform or a framework for individual and collective participants, the other pointing out that such loose organization would not secure effective action.

It was also stated that the future governing bodies of the PRON should include persons designated by the PUWP, the UPP and the DP and the three Catholic associations which signed the declaration of 20 July,1982, but they should not be members of the authorities of these parties and associations. Another proposal came out for creating, in addition to the PRON national council, of a council for agreement, whose members would be just the representatives of the signatories of the declaration.

The participants stressed the need for a clear definition of [word indistinct] movement's consultative role. The mode and [word indistinct] of consultations should be defined by a Sejm law which would make PRON the main organizer of public consultations at all levels.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON PARTY'S ROLE IN REFORMED PLANTS

AU251303 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Mar 83 p 1

[Anna Pawlowska article: "The Same, But Not in the Same Way"]

[Excerpts] The question of how theparty's work in plants can be affected by the changes caused by the economic reform in the functioning of plants continues to appear with increasing frequency in party deliberations, discussions, and anxieties.

The ninth party congress' postulates concerning the independence of plants in the management system and the independence and self-management of work forces and trade unions have been implemented, but the main authors of these postulates and workers party organizations seem to be lost at times among the results of their own aspirations. Perhaps there is some logic in it because it is easier to produce an idea than to obey its workings in practice....

The economic reform has thoroughly changed the rules of internal life in plants, and only those who do not understand these rules or have not made the effort to study might think that "everything is as it was." Workers self-management groups are not a tactically enlarged copy of workers self-management conferences, the new trade unions are not meant to recreate the trade union situation before August 1980, and the independence of plants is not -- despite all the crisis-dictated restrictions in favor of the center -- a measure that has only formally alleviated the ills of the system of directives.

The economic reform is creating phenomena that are truly new and go beyond mere economic mechanisms. It is creating qualitatively new social mechanisms in plants.

However, this does not mean that there are no people among us who regard economic and political normalization as a return to obsolete and rejected forms of the functioning of economics and society. Regardless of subjective feelings and intentions, this is none other than opposition to the ninth party congress decisions and betrayal of the congress line. Attitude toward the economic reform and toward all the changes it continues to produce in the working people's conditions is a paramount political issue. This reform must not fail, but it may fail without the conscious, consistent, and courageous participation in it of the party and its workers organizations. This is the difficult truth of our daily life. What then is the basic duty of party organizations in plants? To respect the rules of the reform in party activities and to fight for their implementation in plants.

Relations with nonparty workers are the main problem of party activities in plants. This problem is the skill of attracting such workers with the help of efforts to represent their class interests wisely and without demagogy. These relations continue to develop through daily contacts between party members, who are workers, brigadiers and managers, and the comrades in work. However, these relations also have institutional forms in the working people's various organizations, such as trade unions, self-management bodies, youth union cells, technical associations and so on.

The new nature of the party's situation in plants, resulting from the reform, does not and cannot involve any changes in the contents or aims of party work. It must involve thorough and deep changes in the methods of conduct and in the very philosophy of party activities done by party organizations, their authorities, and every party member. For example, it is no use to suggest that the party have no influence in the workers councils. What should be done in such a case is to participate in democratic elections together with nonparty workers, in the consciousness that the party's authority alone will not win such elections, which must be won. It is certain that appointments to posts will be carried out by competition, and this is why we must know which candidate deserves our vote and why. An independent management of an independent plant freed from the straitjacket of orders, directives, and prohibitions is by nature of things exposed to temptations of willfullness, parochial ambitions, and deceptively impressive effects if the party organization is unable or is not bold enough to stop the rot in good time. Examples like this can be multiplied. Daily practice is full of them.

Some comrades say at times with regret and bitterness: "Why is it that people blame the party for everything?" They blame it because the party has assumed responsibility for our country and for the destiny of our people. This is no irrational responsibility "in general." It is the sum total of responsibilities borne by every party organization and cell and by everyone who has a party card.

JARUZELSKI APPOINTS RADIO-TV COMMITTEE HEAD

LD282333 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1730 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Excerpt] Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has appointed Miroslaw Wojciechowski to the post of the chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs of the Polish radio and television. The nomination was handed to him during a session of the Presidium of the committee. The following participated in the session: Jan Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee; Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski; Bogdan Jachacz, head of the Press, Radio and Television Department of the PZPR Central Committee.

MORE ON VISIT OF ISRAEL'S PERES, DELEGATION

Meeting With Ceausescu

AU281927 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1856 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1983 -- During the last round of talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Shim'on Peres conducted in Bucharest on March 28, stress was laid on the positive course of relations between Romanian Communist Party and the Israeli Labor Party, and the belief was expressed that that contributed to the promotion of fine relations of collaboration between Romania and Israel, in the interests of the cause of detente, understanding and peace in the Middle East and all over the world.

The exchange of views on international questions pointed to the two parties' concern over the current tension in interstate relations and to the necessity that firmest action should be taken for halting tension, for resuming and furthering the policy of detente, peace and respect for all peoples' national independence, for stopping the arms race and passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in particular, for building a new economic order and for peacefully solving all conflicts existing in the world.

In that freamwork, special attention was paid to the ways and means of politically establishing peace in the Middle East, with emphasis on the conviction of the two parties that action should be taken for the soonest possibile passage to direct negotiations, with the participation of the sides concerned, which should lead to a global settlement of the conflict in that area, in the interests of all the peoples in that zone, of international peace and security.

The RCP and Romanian state leader, Nicolae Ceausescu, reiterated Romania's stance on the Middle East situation, stressing that a durable and global peace in the region called for Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967, for the resolution of the Palestinian question on the basis of recognition of its right to self-determination, to the setting up of an independent Palestinian state included, of guaranteed right to existence of all the states in that area. Nicolae Ceausescu emphasized that, in the newly created conditions, action should be taken for the convening, under the UN aegis, of an international conference, to be attended by all the states concerned, inclusive of the Palestine Liberation Organization -- as the sole representative of the Palestinian people, the USSR and the USA, which should debate and find a comprehensive solution to the Middle East situation.

During the talk, concern was also expressed about the situation in Lebanon and the necessity was underlined that all foreign troops should withdraw from that country, that conditions should be provided for the Lebanese people to solve its internal affairs by itself, in harmony with its own interests.

The talks, which passed in a cordial, friendly atmosphere, were attended by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP and Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs. Participating were also the members of the Israeli delegation Menayhem Ari'av member of the CC of the Labour Party, mayor of the town of Nazareth, and Iosif Beillal [spelling as received], spokesman of that party.

Meeting With Andrei, Pungan

AU261856 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1745 GMT 26 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/3/1983 -- Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, and Vasile Pungan, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, met on March 26 with the delegation of Israel Labor Party, led by Shim'on Peres, chairman of the party, now on a visit to Romania.

Opinions were exchanged during the interview on the development of the Romanian-Israeli relations.

Departure 28 Mar

AU281418 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1250 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 28/3/1983 -- The delegation of the Israel Labour Party, led by Shim'on Peres, chairman of the party, concluded their visit to Romania and left Bucharest on March 28. The delegation were seen off at the Otopeni airport by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

RCP'S POPESCU MEETS OFFICIALS IN WEST BERLIN

AU252102 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1935 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] Berlin (AGERPRES) -- 25/3/1982 -- During a West Berlin interview between Dumitru Popescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, and Richard von Wizsaecker, chairman of the Christian Democratic Union of West Berlin, regierender burgermeister of that town, the sides pointed out the need for an intensification of the collaboration among all the social forces for diminishing tension in Europe and throughout the world, for halting the arms race and passing to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, for establishment of new interstate relations based on respect for national independence, on confidence and fruitful mutually advantageous collaboration.

Dumitru Popescu also met Joachim Pfaff, executive secretary of the Social Democratic Party of West Berlin, with whom he exchanged opinions on aspects of the international situation.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES NEW PRC ENVOY

AU281820 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 26 Mar 83 p 5

[Text] Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, received on 25 March Li Zewang, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the Socialist Republic of Romania, in connection with his forthcoming accreditation.

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON REAGAN-ANDROPOV EXCHANGE

LD281555 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] The leaders of the two superpowers, Reagan and Andropov, have settled accounts at least as regards the propaganda competition. In this duel of words Reagan came off worse because hardly anyone believes that he is right. Moreover, even the closest American allies think that the American President started the feud with Moscow without any real reason, without frightening or impressing in the process. The statement made by Yuriy Andropov to PRAVDA sounds like a warning to the effect that the arms race is becoming ever more senseless, whereas Reagan's heavy statements on the same topic are a bit boring. Of course, the world situation and the state of relations between the two superpowers cannot be measured by who beat whom. Whether or not you agree with Reagan, everything he says is no joke, even if it is only a maneuver. All such maneuvering in such a serious situation is not a bit innocent because the other side, even when it reacts with ridicule, is usually not laughing but thinking how and at what level to settle accounts with its main rival.

Andropov warned Reagan that whatever the United States might invent, it could only dream about military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is likely to be true. There has already long been a balance between the two superpowers, and to judge by everything there is no weapon which could alter it. However, it seems to us that the balance of terror has been somewhat disrupted, which is just as dangerous -- or can be just as dangerous -- as the disruption of the balance of power because the gap in confidence between the United States and the Soviet Union is increasingly widening. Moscow's remark to the effect that the United States is preparing the first nuclear strike may perhaps compel the Soviet Union to think about it itself. We say "perhaps" because there is still hope that this will not happen. However, if one or the other side, today or tomorrow, becomes convinced that the United States or the Soviet Union is preparing a sudden nuclear attack, the belief that this will not happen one day becomes smaller and smaller. It is this that makes present relations between the two superpowers extremely dangerous for world peace. After all, the wars which have taken place since World War II and those still in progress were never declared in advance. It is true that surprise did not particularly help those who started them, regardless of the fact that military experts continue to attach great importance to the surprise factor, but the world will feel no easier, either today or tomorrow, if in time it learns who started the war. The world needs peace not just now but forever. The fact that great powers behave differently is equally dangerous to all and in the present situation especially for them.

By announcing the new super weapons the American President has pacified neither allies nor adversaries and has created equal concern among them all, including his compatriots. Maybe this should be the last warning before the smoke turns into fire. Reagan has 2 years left to think about this, while Andropov has longer. The Soviet Union considers that this year, 1983, already packed with tension, will be decisive for world peace, and that it would be a good thing if the United States were to agree with Moscow at least on this. In this case, it might be possible to consider that the Devil is not as black as he appears -- that is, that responsible people in the White House and the Kremlin think better than they speak.

BORBA REPORTS FURTHER ON TIKHONOV VISIT

Talks With Stambolic

AU281642 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, received Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, in the Palace of the Federation in New Belgrade today. In a very cordial and friendly talk the current development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation and certain highly topical international issues were discussed.

Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, and Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, participated in the talks on the Yugoslav side, while Viktor Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs, participated in the talks on the Soviet side. Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador in Moscow, and Nikolay Rodionov, USSR ambassador in Belgrade, and other personalities also participated in the talks.

Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, explained more broadly the current Soviet initiatives in the field of disarmament and the efforts being made to strengthen peace in the world.

In this connection, Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that Yugoslavia positively assesses the Soviet leadership's initiatives, considering them a contribution to the efforts to reach an agreement in the field. He also spoke about Yugoslavia's activity in the struggle to strengthen peace, to reduce the arms race, and to successfully conclude the work of the CSCE meeting which is being held in Madrid.

The president of the SFRY Presidency also set forth the Yugoslav view of the results achieved by the recently concluded Seventh Conference of the Heads of State or Government of the Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. He stressed that this meeting of statesmen was very successful and that it was focused on discussing the main world problems -- strengthening of peace, independence, and economic development. President Stambolic assessed that the seventh summit meeting, at which a great unity of the nonaligned countries on the basic principles of nonalignment was expressed, represents a great contribution to the efforts to reduce international tension and to solve the key problems burdening contemporary international political and economic relations. On this occasion, he pointed to the importance which the New Delhi conference attached to discussing and solving the contemporary international problems, particularly the current unfavorable position of the developing countries.

On his part, Premier Tikhonov underlined the importance which the USSR attaches to the role of the Nonaligned Movement in international life.

Talks With Ribicic

AU281657 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, had talks today with Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, who has come to Yugoslavia for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the president of the Federal Executive Council.

Dobrivoje Vidic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; Vlado Janzic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium; and Milojko Drulovic, SFRY ambassador to the USSR, participated in the talks.

On the Soviet side those participating in the talks were Viktor Maltsev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR first deputy foreign minister, and Nikolay Rodionov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR ambassador to the SFRY.

Nikolay Tikhonov conveyed the greetings of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and of Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the members of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and to Mitja Ribicic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

Mitja Ribicic expressed thanks and returned the greetings.

In the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendliness, openness, and mutual respect, the development of relations and cooperation between the LCY and the CPSU and between the two countries was positively assessed.

It was pointed out that there are significant possibilities for the further advancement of relations and cooperation on the well-known, jointly determined principles.

It was assessed that the meetings and talks between the leaders of the LCY and the CPSU, as well as of the two countries, are of the greatest importance for a successful development of bilateral relations and cooperation.

Conviction was expressed that the visit of Nikolay Tikhonov to Yugoslavia would present a significant stimulus in this respect. Interest was expressed in continuing the exchange of opinions at the highest, political levels in the future also.

Mitja Ribicic spoke about the LCY's activities in the realization of the decisions of the 12th LCY Congress in the further development of our socialist self-management system and in the implementation of the economic stabilization policy.

Nikolay Tikhonov spoke about the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and on the activities of the CPSU in solving current questions of the USSR's socioeconomic development.

It was assessed in the talks that international relations had been seriously aggravated and burdened with numerous problems which jeopardize world peace and security.

The dangers inherent in the arms race, world hotbeds of crisis, and the widening of the economic gap between the developed and the developing countries were pointed out.

A need for engaging all world socialist, democratic, and progressive forces in the struggle for overcoming such a situation and for reviving the process of the lessening of international tension was stressed. The importance and results of the Seventh Conference of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi as well as other initiatives which can contribute to the lessening of international tension were also mentioned in this context.

Information on the cooperation of the LCY and the CPSU with parties and progressive movements was also exchanged during the talks.

STAMBOLIC DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY 29 MARCH

LD290833 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0700 GMT 29 Mar 83

[Text] Petar Stambolic, president of the SFRY Presidency, left this morning for the People's Republic of Hungary to pay an official and friendly visit at the invitation of Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council.

Petar Stambolic, his wife, and associates were seen off at the Topcider railroad station by Sergej Kraigher, member of the Yugoslav Presidency; Raif Diszarevic, president of the Yugoslav Assembly; Zvone Dragan, vice president of the Federal Executive Council; Admiral Branko Mamula, federal secretary of national defense; Stane Dolanc, federal secretary of internal affairs; Andjelko Blazevic, undersecretary in the Federal Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, and others.

[Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian at 0800 GMT on 29 March adds that in addition to talks with Losonczi, Stambolic will also meet Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee. It also notes that the Yugoslav-Hungarian exchange of opinions will embrace bilateral cooperation and international problems.]

AID TO SOUTH AFRICAN LIBERATION MOVEMENTS NOTED

AU281902 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 83 p 2

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 24 Mar (TANJUG) -- A ceremony to mark the handing over of Yugoslav aid to the liberation movements of southern Africa was held today at the headquarters of the OAU Liberation Committee.

Three deliveries which have reached Dar es Salaam in recent months have contained 11 tons of food, clothing and medicines, which were purchased by voluntary contributions of the working people, citizens, and youth of our country. These contributions were collected as part of last year's all-Yugoslav action of solidarity with the liberation movements. The SAWPY initiated this action.

ARCHBISHOP SUSTAR INTERVIEWED IN VIENNA

AU240945 Vienna Domestic Service in German 0620 GMT 24 Mar 83

[Interview with Slovenian Archbishop Alois Sustar in Vienna by Erich Macho, no date given -- recorded, in German]

[Text] [Question] Your Excellency, you are a bishop of Catholics living under a communist regime. How would you describe the situation of your church in Yugoslavia, in Slovenia?

[Answer] I would characterize it only in Slovenia, because Slovenia is a unit of its own, and we also constitute a church province of our own. The church in Slovenia has gone through very hard and difficult times following the war. Today the situation is considerably better, and we are trying to solve the problems and the difficulties that arise through frank discussion. But we see our main tasks within the church itself -- to see to it that the church can live up to and fulfill its task as genuinely and faithfully as possible.

[Question] Your Excellency, the holy father will come to Austria in September; he has already visited numerous European and non-European countries -- when will he come to Yugoslavia?

[Answer] We don't know yet. He was invited for the first time by the SFRY president who visited Rome in December 1980, but no date was fixed at that time. During my own [word indistinct] visit to Rome this wish was repeated and expressed again, but on that occasion no date was fixed, either. We hope perhaps in 1984 or 1985....

[Question] Can it be concluded from this that the relations between the Vatican and Yugoslavia are not free of problems today?

[Answer] No, such a conclusion cannot be drawn, because the relations, as far as the Vatican and the state of Yugoslavia are concerned have been good and after this year's visit by the foreign minister one can even say that they have become still better. In my opinion the fact that no date for such a visit has yet been agreed on is no reason to draw any conclusions that relations have deteriorated.

[Question] What part will be played, in your opinion, by the pope's visit to Vienna, for the Catholics in East and southeast Europe?

[Answer] It will surely strengthen their affinity with the whole church and also with the pope, and it will certainly give them new confidence and new courage, and will constitute an appeal to deepen genuine Christian life.

[Question] Do you see any danger that in certain circumstances the pope's visit might give rise to the development of certain political movements -- such as "Solidarity" in Poland -- in other East European countries as well?

[Answer] I cannot judge this because I do not know enough about the situation in the various European countries. In Yugoslavia, as far as I can judge, the principal aspects of the visit will be the deepening of religious life and affinity with the church.

FEC CRITICIZED FOR TRIVIALITY; CHANGES PLANNED

AU271853 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 83 p 3

[D. Vucinic report]

[Summary] Belgrade, 15 Mar -- "Judging by the fact that the present Federal Executive Council (and it is not even 1 year since it was elected) has held 127 sessions so far, it can be concluded that it has really worked a great deal and even too much; but it can also be concluded that it has really worked badly, in a disorganized way and dealing with all and sundry. It can be concluded that the federal government has really discussed many important issues and problems of this country in the way it should, but that it has also concerned itself, as it should not have, with small details which should have been solved in practice by other federal organs within the framework of their authority (and responsibility).

"According to what Zivorad Kovacevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, and Borislav Krajina, secretary for justice and organization of federal administration, emphasized at their press conference today, this is only one of the reasons why the activity in further transforming the federal administration and adapting it to the demands and requirements of the associated labor and delegate system should be accelerated and intensified this year."

Kovacevic said that the most important pertinent tasks and obligations in this connection have now been worked out in concrete details and the terms for their implementation have been set. It is therefore expected that this year some real initial progress will be made in transforming the federal administration. "It is above all necessary to pull all organs of the federal administration from under the umbrella of the Federal Executive Council and, as the SFRY Constitution stipulates, reorient them to less writing, regulating, analyzing, and coordinating and to more comprehensively fulfilling their basic functions -- that is, to activity in implementing the adopted policy, laws and solutions." This reorientation will involve a considerably greater independence as well as responsibility of the individual administration organs in the federation.

They will be required to more frequently and directly account for their work to the SFRY Assembly and Presidency as well as to the associated labor in the republics and provinces.

Within this framework, the organization of the administration as a whole, the jurisdiction of the individual organs and their cadre policies and their responsibilities will be reexamined. Certain legal provisions on the work and organization of the federal administration will probably have to be amended in this connection. It is anticipated that certain existing cumbersome and fragmented services at the federal level, such as those of protocol, transportation, representation, and office equipment, will be unified.

"Of course, the support of other organs and organizations in the federation as well as in the republics and provinces will be needed to ensure the success of this undertaking. At the same time, they, too, will be obliged through their own self-managing transformation to help realize the general social orientation to stop the rapid growth of administration and of the management and administration organ and apparatus 'at all levels.'"

It is noted in this connection that, in the last 10 years, the number of persons employed in the federal administration, including the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, the Customs Administration and the Air Control Administration, has increased from 7,421 to 15,405 and, in the same period, the administration at the republican and lower levels has also grown.

SMOLE EXPLAINS FOREIGN LOANS PROMISED TO SFRY

AU262107 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 83 p 6

[Text] In an interview with journalists of Ljubljana DELO, Janko Smole, [member of the Federal Executive Council], explained details connected with the IMF loans to our country. We carry excerpts from this interview.

DELO: The Yugoslav and foreign press has recently carried different figures on the financial help which Yugoslavia should obtain. We have read about $6 billion, $3 billion, and about $1.3 billion in assistance. Which sum is correct?

Smole: The figures are rather exaggerated and they are of no benefit, least of all to our efforts to increase exports and to change the economy's structure. We have reached an agreement with the governments of 15 countries on assuming certain obligations. What is involved is $1.38 billion worth of assistance, the final sum could probably reach $2 billion. Of this $1.38 billion, some $400 million for the time being is a financial credit, the rest is credit for goods. What is involved are goods credits for U.S. agricultural surpluses, such as soybeans, oilseeds, hides, grain; goods credits will also be approved by the FRG, France and Italy.

DELO: Is $1.5 billion everything that you have agreed upon?

Smole: France will give us 1 billion francs, of which a part will be a loan. We also expect as much from the FRG; both loans are connected. The United States should grant $300 million, $240 million of which is in the form of goods credits. Certain countries have envisaged considerably lower sums, but other countries are exerting pressure on them to increase these sums. We will have to utilize the goods credits purposefully, and much effort will be needed so that our economy will learn to use these credits and to ensure the best possible selection of goods bought by these credits.

It is also envisaged that we will receive the third installment of credit from the IMF by the end of 1983. What is involved is $620 million. However, $220 million will go to repay debts and thus we will actually receive only $400 million. Opportunities exist that the IMF may also help us next year and in 1983 [as published], in view of the adopted Yugoslav stabilization program and the restructuring of the economy to achieve greater exports. As regards this loan, it is most important that we have won the battle with the IMF, with which we have agreed on principally all loans.

CHAMBER COMMITTEE FOR THE PLAN DISCUSSES ECONOMY

LD282312 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1459 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- The fact that the conditions of economic activity have fundamentally changed, or rather, worsened, since the resolution for this year was adopted should be accepted as only one of the causes of the present unfavorable economic situation. Stressing this assessment today, the delegates of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for the Plan decided that the main reason for the planned forecasts not having been realized lies in an insufficient reliance on our own forces. Instead of being orientated to the use of our own potential and possibilities, the conviction has begun to spread that financial assistance from abroad will be sufficient to overcome manifest weaknesses and to continue successfully the battle for economic stabilization. It was also said in the debate that the forecasts about the scope of our economy made at the end of last year were extremely optimistic and that this has exerted a negative influence on economic activity in the first months of 1983.

The introductory report on the economic activity in the first 3 months was submitted by Spasoje Medenica, member of the Federal Executive Council. He only repeated information already given in the Federal Executive Council analysis, which was submitted to the SFRY Assembly and which was not assessed as useful and usable material. In Medenica's words, industrial production in the first 3 months (until 24 March) fell by 1 percent compared with the same period last year.

The utilization of capacities has been reduced because there is a shortage of raw and reproduction materials, in particular, of those that our economy purchases abroad. Although exports to the convertible currency area increased by 16.4 percent, there are no grounds for satisfaction because our goods went chiefly to developing countries. Exports to developed countries went up by only 0.4 percent, and it is known what this means in a situation in which our financial and commodity obligations toward those states are very high. Spasoje Medenica also noted that it is a great pity that, despite all warnings about the shortsigntedness of such a policy, the conviction is spreading that with the help of foreign credits we shall ensure the desired development. In this connection Medenica warned about the effect of the assistance our country has received beginning to be felt only halfway through this year. Until then new ways should be sought to alleviate the unfavorable trends in the economy at the beginning of the year.

Stating that the adopted measures have evidently not yielded expected results and that the conditions of economic activity must be further clarified, the delegates directed a considerable amount of criticism at the Federal Executive Council analysis concerning the way in which the analysis of economic trends in the past period of this year had been compiled. Dr Berishav Sefer (Croatia) said that the material submitted by the Federal Executive Council did not represent a serious analysis because it did not provide answers to the questions concerning the real causes of the situation and where a way out should be sought.

MARKET, PRICES COMMITTEE DISCUSSES SITUATION

LD290844 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1513 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- The delegates of the SFRY Assembly Chamber of the Republics and Provinces Committee for Markets and Prices noted today that on the whole there were no visible signs of improvement in the economic trends at the beginning of the year which was true enough on the basis of incomplete information. True, exports had increased 3.3 percent as of 17 Mar, including those to the convertible currency area which rose by 18 percent [figure as received], which in itself could perhaps also provide satisfaction particularly due to the fact that the coverage of imports by exports for convertible means of payment increased from 45 percent last year to 74 percent. However, it is obvious that exports lost much of their momentum in March when one bears in mind that the total increase over 2 months amounted to 5.5 percent and to the convertible currency area even as much as 27.7 percent.

Luka Reljic, federal secretary for markets, stated that what is causing particular concern is the tendency for industrial production to fall, the increase in general of joint and investment consumption above the limits set by the resolution and, in particular, the momentum of inflation. The latter seriously threatens the motivation of the economy to export because this work, due to the growing interaction between domestic and world prices, does not as a rule yield any profit. Reljic noted that labor productivity too is on a downward trend which restricts the possibilities to open up new places of work.

In Reljic's assessment, the shortage of foreign exchange which was intended to pay for imports of crude oil represents a great obstacle from the point of view of supplies for the economy and thus also of production. Before this, the setting aside of these resources had been laid down by law and now by regulation. But just as the law was not respected before, the regulation now too experiences the same fate.

Reljic added that with reference to lack of respect for the regulation on the imports of crude oil, the Federal Executive Council must raise the question of responsibility in the most definite terms.

Delegates particularly severely criticized the decision of the Federal Executive Council to increase the sales tax, even for some food products, which will further fuel inflation. Reljic explained that the Federal Executive Council had faced the dilemma of whether to collect the shortage of resources for the federal budget with a sales tax or with an increase in the contributions by the republics and provinces. A decision for the former was made.

OIL PACT SIGNED WITH USSR; FURTHER IMPORTS SEEN

AU281814 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 25 Mar 83 p 9

[D.T. report]

[Text] Some of the economic public has received with interest the news about an opportunity to import another 2 million tons of oil from the Soviet Union this year, in addition to the agreed 4.5 million tons of oil. This would place Yugoslavia's oil economy in a considerably more favorable position.

The contracting of this contingent is outside the oil economy's authority and the Federal Executive Council is mainly responsible for this.

However, it is still too early to speak about details. For it is primarily necessary to determine the manner of importing this quantity. The import of 4.5 million tons of oils, about which an agreement was signed the day before yesterday, is a part of interstate arrangements. Oil is on the list of goods. The question is whether the aforementioned 1 million tons of oil, if it is contracted, would be delivered by means of a list of goods or whether it will be paid for in convertible currency.

In the first 2 months of this year, 20 percent more oil was imported from the Soviet Union than planned. The increase in imports has resulted from smaller purchases of oil from the convertible currency area, from which the purchases have been halved in the past 2 months. Instead of the contracted 365,000 tons of oil, some 600,000 tons of oil will be imported from the USSR in March.

STANDARD OIL OFFICIALS DISCUSS OIL PROSPECTING

AU251612 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0300 GMT 25 Mar 83

[Text] The highest representatives of Standard Oil of California, one of the world's leading oil companies, have visited Zagreb as guests of the INA [Industrija Nafte] organization. On this occasion, they talked with INA officials on the prospecting of oil and gas in the Adriatic Sea in the region around Mluet and the Jabuka Islands.

MACEDONIA FACING DIFFICULT ENERGY SITUATION

AU252100 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 83 p 8

[M. Krstic report]

[Text] Skopje, 22 Mar -- At its session yesterday (chaired by Dragoljub Stavrev), the Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly assessed that this republic, which should receive 659,000 tons of heavy oil according to the current variants of Yugoslavia's energy plan this year, will not be able to ensure the regular and complete supply of the Macedonian economy. It is believed that the Socialist Republic of Macedonia "will face a continual shortage of electric energy of 18 percent" and that it will be forced to introduce a third grade reduction of electric power if the current variant of the energy plan is adopted.

The council pointed out once more that the unsuitable criteria which have been applied in the past when the country's annual energy plans were adopted are the basic reason for the extremely difficult energy situation in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. For this reason this republic has been constantly forced to undertake additional measures to import intervening quantities of oil products that are in short supply. The Executive Council of the Macedonian Assembly assessed that industrial production will be smaller than in 1982 if the present orientations in Yugoslavia's energy plan are adopted.

In addition to other decisions, the council adopted a draft program for amending and supplementing the social plan of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia until 1985.

BOOKLET ON ENERGY DEVELOPMENT, SITUATION PUBLISHED

AU281833 [Editorial Report] Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian on 24 March on pages 7-12 and on 25 March on pages 7-11, carries, in the form of a pull-out booklet, a 37,000-word document entitled "The Strategy of the Long-Term Development of Energy in Yugoslavia" issued by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for Problems of Economic Stabilization.

The document contains the following sections: Introductory remarks; the consumption of energy in Yugoslavia and a comparison with other countries; an assessment of the development of energy consumption; primary forms of energy and possibilities of exploiting them; energy plans, measures, and actions to ensure energy supplies; socioeconomic relations; rationalization of energy consumption; a conclusion, and tables.

NOMINATION OF CKREBIC AS SERBIAN LC PRESIDENT

LD281403 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 28 Mar 83

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Mar (TANJUG) -- At the end of today's meeting, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia supported the proposal of the Central Committee's Commission for Cadre Questions again nominating Dusan Ckrebic as president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia. The LC of Serbia statute envisages that the mandate of the president of the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia will last 1 year, with the possibility of renewal. Since the mandate of the present president expires in May 1983, it is necessary to initiate the procedure for the nomination and election of the president for the next 1-year term.

TWO EXPELLED FROM TETOVO LC FOR PRO-ALBANIAN ACTS

AU272030 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Mar 83 p 5

[Summary] Tetovo, 14 Mar (TANJUG) -- "The Tetovo [Macedonia] Communal Committee of the League of Communists has expelled from its tanks and from the League of Communists two of its members because of their deviations from the programmatic tasks of the League of Communists and because they cooperated with or covered up the irredentist activities of the illegal hostile Kushtrimi i Lirise (Call to Freedom) group which was formed and was active in Tetovo and the surrounding areas."

Spresa Jusufi from Tetovo, who is also a delegate of the Sociopolitical Chamber of the Tetovo Communal Assembly, was expelled because she received irredentist materials from members of the hostile Kushtrimi i Lirise group and Abdulresat Dzemaili from Bejce village was expelled because of his opportunistic actions and because he openly covered up the hostile activities of his son who has been sentenced for hostile and irredentist activities.